

Lawson, Tammy

From: Keating, Jeannette
Sent: Tuesday, June 17, 2008 12:44 PM
To: Keating, Jeannette
Subject: USDA responds quickly to Indiana farmers' needs

Attachments: Picture (Device Independent Bitmap)



Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Rebecca S. Skillman, Lt. Governor and Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development
Andy Miller, Agriculture Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 17, 2008

Contact: Deborah Abbott, 317-448-5022 or dabbott@isda.in.gov

USDA responds quickly to Indiana farmers' needs

Several forms of agricultural relief are now available for Hoosier flood victims thanks to swift action by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Governor Mitch Daniels took his requests for Indiana's farmers directly to USDA Secretary Edward Schafer last week, who responded quickly.

Because of Presidential disaster declarations for 28 Indiana counties, those counties will also receive primary agricultural disaster designation. Here is what is available:

- Low-interest emergency loans from the USDA Farm Service Agency. Farmers in primary and contiguous counties are also eligible for low-interest emergency loans from the USDA Farm Service Agency.
- USDA has also extended the 2008 final crop reporting certification deadline to August 15, 2008. Because of extreme weather conditions, many farmers have not filed a 2008 acreage report or requested prevented planting or failed acreage credit. This deadline has now been extended and late fees will not be assessed if the information is submitted by August 15.
- Individual farmers can also enroll for assistance through USDA's Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) from June 23 through July 11. ECP provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters. ECP participants can receive cost-share assistance of 75 percent or more of the cost to implement approved emergency conservation practices such as removal of debris and restoration of fences and conservation structures. ECP is administered by state and county FSA.
- Counties can apply for USDA's Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program immediately. The goal of the EWP program is to undertake emergency measures to relieve imminent hazards to life and property created by a natural disaster. Activities under this program could include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized stream banks, establish cover on critically eroding lands and repair conservation practices. USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service administers the EWP program. More information on the EWP program, including how to apply, can be found at the following link:
www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/EWP/EWPhomepage.html.

"Farmers across the state are focused on cleaning up their properties and getting back into operation," said Governor Daniels. "But I want to remind farmers they may be eligible for individual assistance through the

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for damage to their homes and other personal property. It's important that farmers apply for this assistance, too."

Primary disaster counties include Adams, Bartholomew, Brown, Clay, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Jackson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo and Wayne counties. Contiguous counties include Allen, Boone, Clinton, Delaware, Dubois, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Gibson, Hendricks, Jay, Jefferson, Lawrence, Madison, Martin, Montgomery, Ohio, Pike, Ripley, Scott, Tipton, Union, Warren, Washington, and Wells counties.

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Governor Daniels' Discussion with USDA Secretary Schafer

Key Requests

Goal – Request specific assistance from USDA based on current understanding of the impact of the flood on Indiana Agriculture.

1. USDA Disaster Declaration – Expedite the USDA Ruling

- a. The Issue – USDA typically spends several weeks compiling a detailed assessment of loss in each county. For a disaster declaration and emergency loans, there must only be proof that 30% loss has occurred in one crop grown in the county. Detailed assessments are required for tracking and some other disaster assistance. Note, it also appears that the Presidential declaration can supersede this process.
- b. The Requests
 - i. For the hardest hit counties (i.e. at least those 8 declared by the President), make the declaration by Monday given that it is 100% certain that they will meet the minimum threshold. This will help farmers realize that USDA is moving quickly and will qualify for farmers for USDA emergency loans. For the remainder, move as quickly as possible to insure minimum threshold is met.
 - ii. Continue completing the detailed assessments typically done as a means to quantify actual losses and potentially qualify Indiana farmers for other programs.

2. Crop Certification & Failure Deadlines – Extend Them

- a. The Issue – Deadlines for farmers to report the crop(s) they planted for all programs including insurance are quickly approaching or have just past. As farmers consider replanting and other options, it is likely that they will not meet the deadlines. All acreage reports must be filed by July 15, 2008. For prevented planting, the final planting date for corn was June 5 and the final planting date for soybeans is June 20.
- b. The Request – Extend the deadlines per the detailed request of FSA's Indiana, Iowa and Illinois offices.

3. Conservation Programs – Expedite the Emergency Programs & Expansion of Current Programs

- a. The Issue – The magnitude of the flood has resulted in many significant conservation issues almost all of which must be dealt with for farmers to get back into the fields. These include removing sediment of materials like sand, restoring topsoil, removing debris, filling wash-outs, and protecting vulnerable tributary banks. Crop insurance will cover much of the crop loss but these programs are needed for the replanting and rebuilding.
- b. The Requests

- i. Expedite implementation and the USDA's 75% financial match of the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) and Emergency Watershed Program (EWP).
 1. *ECP gives cash to individual farmers to remedy many of the issues mentioned above. EWP gives it to individuals or public entities to do the same but for projects that will impact more than just one farm. EWP is the program discussed in Bartholomew County today.*
 2. *For every dollar the state has available USDA should match with three. The matching and funding process typically takes time and we need it expedited.*
- ii. Expedite the current Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) Amendment and add the White River Watersheds. The state has been asking for several months to extend the CREP into more watersheds for all of the Wabash. Adding the White River Watersheds will cover all of the current affected areas. Moving quickly now will allow CREP funds to be targeted to areas with key needs like repairing wash-outs with new grass waterways.
- iii. Allocate additional, direct conservation funds for programs like Emergency EQIP. Note, the state would need to do the same.

4. Livestock Farmers – Help Define Any Livestock Specific Aid Program

- a. The Issue – Livestock farmers are being hit with a crop loss, lower prices and higher input costs. This could drive many into bankruptcy.
- b. The Request – Explore options to offer a specific aid program to livestock farmers in the greatest need. Note, EQIP mentioned above would also help livestock farmers.

5. New Farm Bill Disaster Programs—Help Expedite Any New Disaster Programs

a. The Issue – The new Farm Bill has several provisions for disaster relief that may be germane but they do not go into effect until 2009.

b. The Requests

- i. Provide an overview of what programs might be of help in our situation and what action by Congress may be needed to allow expediting.
- ii. If necessary, help lobby Congress to make expediting possible.

Emergency Watershed Protection Fact Sheet

The Program

The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program helps protect lives and property threatened by natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires. The program is administered by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which provides technical and financial assistance to preserve life and property threatened by excessive erosion and flooding.

Traditional Types of Assistance

EWP provides funding to project sponsors for such work as clearing debris from clogged waterways, restoring vegetation, and stabilizing river banks. The measures that are taken must be environmentally and economically sound and generally benefit more than one property owner.

NRCS provides up to 75 percent of the funds needed to restore the natural function of a watershed. The community or local sponsor of the work pays the remaining 25 percent, which can be provided by cash or in-kind services.

Floodplain Easement Option

Background

Section 382 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104-127, amended the Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) to provide for the purchase of floodplain easements as an emergency measure. Since 1996, NRCS has purchased floodplain easements on lands that qualify for EWP assistance. Floodplain easements restore, protect, maintain, and enhance the functions of the floodplain; conserve natural values including fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, flood water retention, ground water recharge, and open space; reduce long-term federal disaster assistance; and safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion.

Land Eligibility

NRCS may purchase EWP easements on any floodplain lands that have been impaired within the last 12 months or that have a history of repeated flooding (i.e., flooded at least two times during the past 10 years). Purchases are based upon established priorities. Landowner applications for the program far exceed funding. NRCS maintains a list of easement offers that meet basic eligibility criteria at the time of application. These offers continue to be eligible pending availability of funding.

Easement Payments

Under the floodplain easement option, a landowner voluntarily offers to sell to the NRCS a permanent conservation easement that provides the NRCS with the full authority to restore and enhance the floodplain's functions and values. In exchange, a landowner receives the least of one of the three following values as an easement payment: (i) a geographic rate established by the NRCS state conservationist; (ii) a value based on a market appraisal analysis for agricultural uses or assessment for agricultural land; or (iii) the landowner offer.

Restoration of the Floodplain

The easement provides NRCS with the authority to restore and enhance the floodplain's functions and values. NRCS may pay up to 100% of the restoration costs. To the extent practicable, NRCS actively restores the natural features and characteristics of the floodplain through re-creating the topographic diversity, increasing the duration of inundation and saturation, and providing for the re-establishment of native vegetation. The landowner is provided the opportunity to participate in the restoration efforts. NRCS may pay 75 percent of the cost of removing buildings when appropriate.

Landowner Use

Landowners retain several rights to the property, including quiet enjoyment, the right to control public access, and the right to undeveloped recreational use such as hunting and fishing. At any

time, a landowner may obtain authorization from NRCS to engage in other activities, provided that NRCS determines it will further the protection and enhancement of the easement's floodplain functions and values. These compatible uses may include managed timber harvest, periodic haying, or grazing. NRCS determines the amount, method, timing, intensity, and duration of any compatible use that might be authorized. While a landowner can realize economic returns from an activity allowed for on the easement area, a landowner is not assured of any specific level or frequency of such use, and the authorization does not vest any right of any kind to the landowner. Cropping is not authorized and haying or grazing would not be authorized as a compatible use on lands that are being restored to woody vegetation.

Eligibility

Owners, managers, and users of public, private, or tribal lands are eligible for EWP assistance if their watershed area has been damaged by a natural disaster.

Sponsors

Each EWP project, with the exception of floodplain easements, requires a sponsor who applies for the assistance. A sponsor can be any legal subdivision of State or local government, including local officials of city, county, or State governments, Indian tribes, soil conservation districts, U.S. Forest Service, and watershed authorities. They determine priorities for emergency assistance while coordinating work with other Federal and local agencies. Sponsors are needed to provide legal authority to do repair work, obtain necessary permits, contribute funds or in-kind services, and maintain the completed emergency measures.

For More Information

For more information on assistance under the Emergency Watershed Protection program, contact the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service office serving your county. Your USDA Service Center is listed in the telephone book under U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Emergency Watershed Protection Step-by-step Application Information

1. The Natural Disaster Occurs
2. The Local NRCS Contact collects preliminary information such as locations, types, and extent of damages.
3. The local NRCS office contact identifies an eligible sponsor for EWP assistance.
4. The eligible sponsor must request NRCS EWP assistance in writing.
5. Field Coordinator assigns and dispatches Damage Survey Report (DSR) Teams
6. The DSR Team completes the assessment of the site(s) for the DSR.
7. If funding is not available, the State Office will notify sponsors of findings, set priorities and wait for funding.
8. If funding is available, sponsors will obtain appropriate permits and land rights.
9. Sponsors will sign the project agreement.
10. If the disaster is considered Urgent and Compelling and the sponsor has the ability to carry out contracting activities, remove the threat within 5 days if funding is available.
11. If the disaster is not considered Urgent and Compelling, a design and bid package must be prepared.
12. NRCS awards the contract, inspects and completes the work.
13. NRCS completes a follow-up and evaluation.

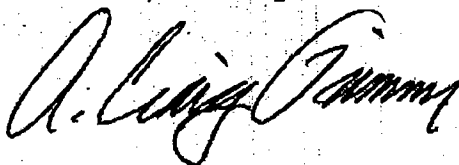
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Notice CP-629

For: State and County Offices

Extending Crop Reporting Dates

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



1 Overview

A Background

Because of the delay in announcing the provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill and extreme weather conditions many producers have not filed a 2008 acreage report or requested prevented planting or failed acreage credit, as applicable.

As a result of this, a large number of producers will be reporting crop acreage in addition to requesting prevented planting and failed acreage credit in a short timeframe. This will create a tremendous workload in the County Offices and place a heavy burden on producers.

B Purpose

This notice extends the 2008 reporting deadlines for crops in which the final reporting dates outlined in 2-CP for crop year 2008 have not passed, before the issuance of this notice.

2 Extended Crop Reporting Dates

A Reporting Deadline for Crop Reporting/Certification

For 2008, the final crop reporting dates are being extended to August 15, 2008. Late fees will not be applied if acreage reports are filed by August 15 and all other crop reporting requirements must be met according to 2-CP.

Exceptions: For NAP purposes, producers are required to file an acreage report on the earlier of the extended acreage reporting date or no later than 15 calendar days before the onset of harvest.

Under no circumstances will the extended acreage reporting date impact or change deadlines for filing other NAP forms such as CCC-576 Part B, Notice of Loss, CCC-576 Part D - G, Application for Payment, CCC-472, Production and Yield Report, etc.

Disposal Date

January 1, 2009

6-12-08

Distribution

State Offices; State Offices relay to County Offices

Page 1

Notice CP-629**2 Extended Crop Reporting Dates (Continued)****B Reporting Deadline for Prevented Planting**

For 2008, COC may accept CCC-576 (request for prevented planting only) as timely if filed by August 15. Farm visits will not be required if prevented planting claims can be verified according to 2-CP, subparagraph 24 J and all other requirements are met.

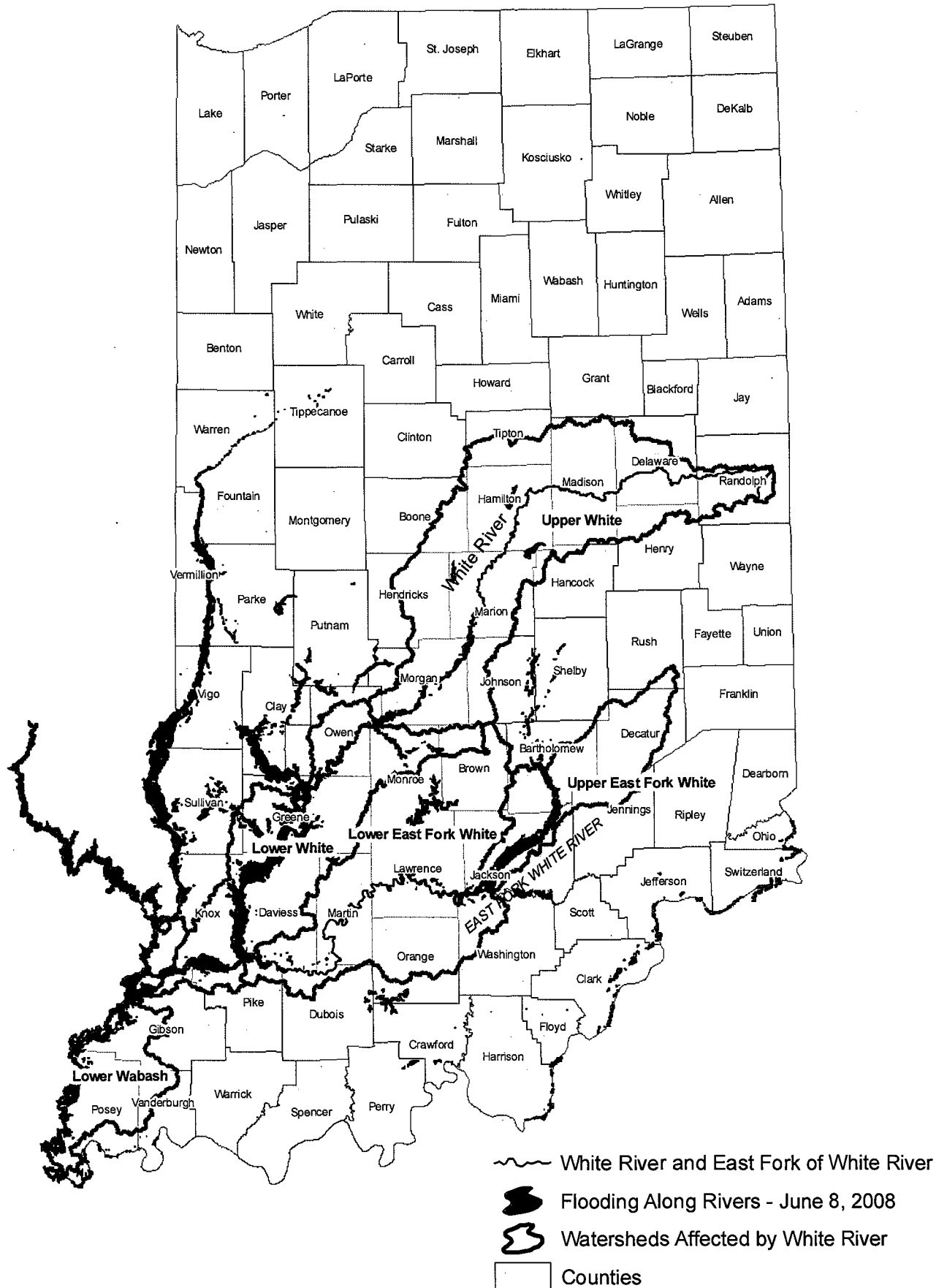
C Reporting Deadline for Failed Acreage

For 2008, failed acreage shall be reported by August 15. Farm visits will not be required if failed acreage claims can be verified according to 2-CP, subparagraph 24.5 D and all other requirements must be met.

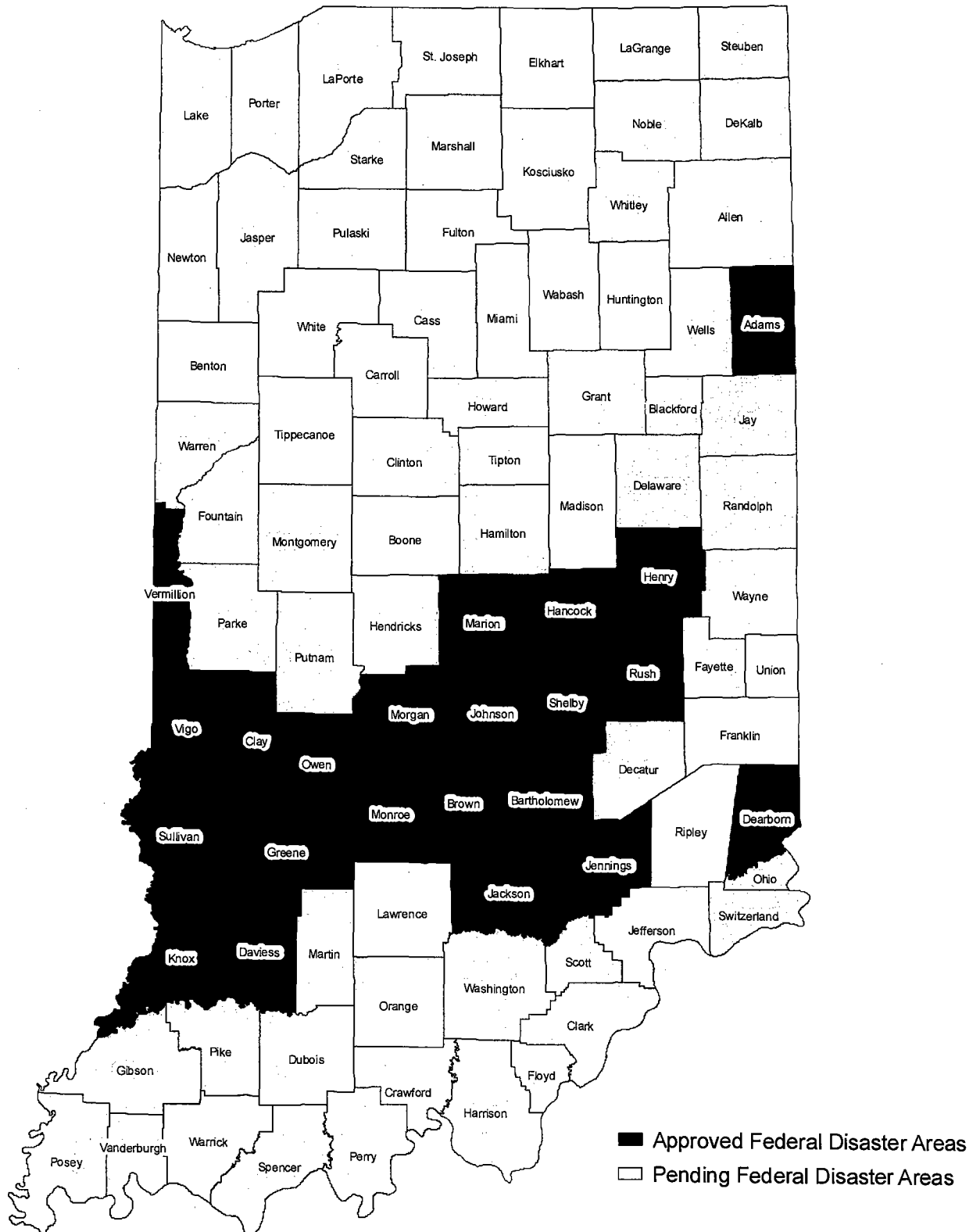
D Late-Filed Acreage Reports

Late-filed fees will continue to apply for acreage reports filed after the final crop reporting dates according to 2-CP, paragraph 21.

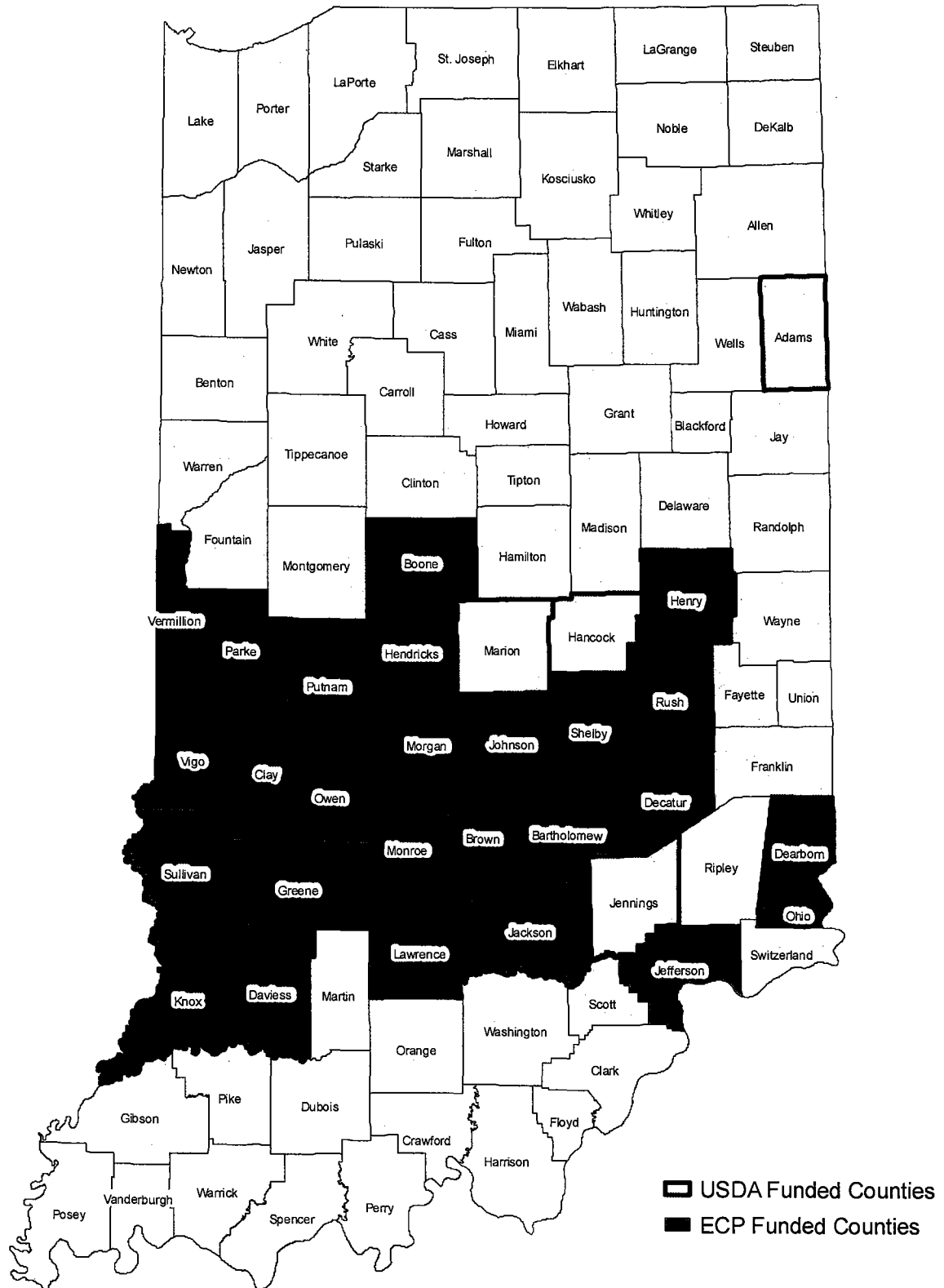
HUC 8 Watersheds Affected by White River



Federal Disaster Areas



Map Created: June 14, 2008





Emergency Loan Program

Overview

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine.

Loan Uses

Emergency loan funds may be used to:

- Restore or replace essential property;
- Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year;
- Pay essential family living expenses;
- Reorganize the farming operation; and
- Refinance certain debts.

Eligibility

Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:

- Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President as a disaster area or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a disaster area or quarantine area (for physical losses only, the FSA Administrator may authorize emergency loan assistance);
- Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience;
- Are citizens or permanent

residents of the United States;

- Have suffered at least a 30-percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate, or chattel property;
- Have an acceptable credit history;
- Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources;
- Can provide collateral to secure the loan; and
- Have repayment ability.

Loan Requirements

FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:

- Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records;
- Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff; and
- Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management-training program and obtain crop insurance.

Collateral is Required

All emergency loans must be fully collateralized. The specific type of collateral may vary depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability and the individual circumstances of the applicant. If applicants cannot provide adequate collateral, their repayment ability may be

considered as collateral to secure the loan. A first lien is required on property or products acquired, produced, or refinanced with loan funds.

Loan Limit

Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, to a maximum amount of \$500,000.

Loan Terms

Loans for crop, livestock, and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within 1 to 7 years; depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability, and collateral available as loan security. In special circumstances, terms of up to 20 years may be authorized. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. In certain circumstances, repayment may be made over a maximum of 40 years.

Interest Rate

The current annual interest rate for emergency loans is 3.75 percent.

Application Deadline

Applications for emergency loans must be received within 8 months of the county's disaster or quarantine designation date.

Temporary Assistance

Borrowers who receive temporary assistance are expected to return to conventional credit sources. Emergency loans are a temporary source of credit, and borrowers are reviewed periodically to determine whether they can return to commercial credit.

For More Information

Further information on the emergency loan program is available from local USDA Service Centers or on the FSA website at: www.fsa.usda.gov.

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Emergency Conservation Program

Overview

USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress.

Program Administration

ECP is administered by state and county FSA committees. Subject to availability of funds, locally-elected county committees are authorized to implement ECP for all disasters except drought, which is authorized at the national office of FSA.

Land Eligibility

County FSA committees determine land eligibility based on on-site inspections of damage, taking into account the type and extent of damage. For land to be eligible, the natural disaster must create new conservation problems that, if untreated, would:

- impair or endanger the land;
- materially affect the land's productive capacity;
- represent unusual damage which, except for wind erosion, is not the type likely to recur frequently in the same area; and

- be so costly to repair that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

Conservation problems existing prior to the applicable disaster are ineligible for ECP assistance.

Payments

ECP program participants receive cost-share assistance of up to 75 percent of the cost to implement approved emergency conservation practices, as determined by county FSA committees.

Individual or cumulative requests for cost-sharing of \$50,000 or less per person, per disaster are approved at the county committee level. Cost-sharing from \$50,001 to \$100,000 is approved at the state committee level. Cost-sharing over \$100,000 must be approved by FSA's national office. Further, there is a payment limitation of \$200,000 per "person" per disaster.

Technical assistance may be provided by USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Emergency Conservation Practices

To rehabilitate farmland, ECP program participants may implement emergency conservation practices, such as:

- remove debris;
- restore fences and conservation structures; and
- provide water for livestock in drought situations.

Other conservation measures may be authorized by county FSA committees, with approval from state FSA committees and FSA's national office.

Sign-up Periods

Producers should check with their local county FSA offices regarding ECP sign-up periods, which are set by county FSA committees.

For More Information

More information on ECP is available at FSA offices and on FSA's Web site at: <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov>

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Assessment of Private Disaster Relief Needs
Soil, Water and Agricultural

ISDA-DSC RSs are being asked to assist in the assessment of private needs for disaster relief. Please contact 5 local farmers in each of the 44 affected counties and fill out the questionnaire below. Introduce yourself and the ISDA with the offer to assist with various challenges that maybe of concern. Keep in mind that we may have general resources that may be of assistance such as FSA crop insurance information or other USDA emergency financial programs in the next few weeks as well as the most pressing opportunities to assist with livestock issues. The following questions should be used to facilitate a conversation with the owner. You can explain that their answers will be used to generally assess the needs of the Ag community affected.

County:

Landowner:

Buildings/Equipment

1. Has your county received private damage to your buildings/equipment as a result of the recent weather? If so, what % /\$ estimate?
2. Has your county experienced loss of fencing and/or feed due to the recent weather? If so, what %/\$ estimate?

Crops

3. What % of the crops in your county do you estimate will result in failure due to the recent weather?)
4. % prevented planting?
5. % with replant potential? If so, by when?

Livestock

6. What % of livestock loss has your county experienced?
7. % of livestock displaced?

Overall

8. Does your county have additional concerns regarding private damage?
9. Please characterize the private loss in your county with some specific examples.

ISDA-DSC RS:

OWEN																	
	Buildings	Equipment	Fence	Feed	Hay avg net loss \$200/ac	Corn ave net loss \$800/ac	Beans avg net loss \$700/ac	Wheat avg net loss \$420/ac	Vegetables	Not planted avg net loss \$750/ac	Livestock Loss	displaced livestock	Earthwork cost for damages \$7.50/ac	debris removal costs \$3.75/ac	Total loss	Crop/Asset Insurance Covered	Unfunded loss
1	0	1000	5000		12000	200000	105000	0		150000		5%	3000	1500			
2	0	0	0	0	0	560000	0	0	0	32000	0	0	6300	2700			
3	0	7000	30000	0	16000	648000	217000	0	0	487000	4000	5%	9000	4500			
4	300	400	1500	0	7000	210000	210000	0	0	0	0	10%	2250	1125			
5	0	2000	0	0	0	160000	70000	0	0	112500	0	0%	2250	1125			
average	60	2,080	7,300	0	7,000	392,000	120,400	0	0	156,300	4,000	0	4,360	2,190	695,690	675,700	19,990

Greene																	
1	0	0	0	0	0	3200000	140000	0	0	187500	0	0	30000	15000			
2	0	0	0	0	0	60000	94500	0	0	0	0	0	1500	750			
3	1000	400	30000	0	25500	240000	84000	31500	0	280000	0	10%	6000	3000			
4	0	0	1000	0	0	44000	0	0	0	490000	0	0	500	250			
5	0	0	0	0	0	1400000	175000	0	0	750000	0	0	13750	6900			
average	200	80	6,200	0	5,100	988,800	98,700	6,300	0	341,500	0	0	11,350	5,600	1,463,830	1,440,400	23,430

Davies																	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1200000	0	0	0	187500	0	0	13125	7000			
2	0	20000	0	0	0	2000000	350000	117600	640000	900000	0	0	26250	13000			
3	0	0	0	0	0	1200000	245000	0	0	112500	0	0	15000	7500			
4	0	0	0	0	5000	340000	0	0	0	315000	0	0	6000	3000			
5	0	0	0	0	0	360000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3375	1700			
average	0	4,000	0	0	1,000	1,020,000	119,000	23,520	128,000	303,000	0	0	12,750	6,440	1,617,710	1,594,520	23,190

Lawson, Tammy

From: Wehmeier, Paul
Sent: Tuesday, June 17, 2008 10:18 AM
To: Miller, Andy
Cc: Lawson, Tammy
Subject: Levee Damage Assistance

Andy,

Ralph Harris is on a commission that is responsible for the McGinnis Levee in Greene and Knox Co. in Southern Indiana. They have had two breaches of the levee that will require repair and are interested in possible available funds that could go toward their cost share with the Army Corps of Engineers as well as possible assistance that could be provided by NRCS to do a temporary repair.

The damage is in two places one section is approximately 100 feet. The second section is approximately 50 feet. Based on Mr. Harris comments, one of the areas has a hole below one of the damaged sections of the levee that will also require repair.

Recently, the commission had repair done on the levee by the Army Corps of Engineers on approximately an 8 foot section of the levee. Their 20 percent share was approximately \$22,000.00. Currently they have approximately \$12,000.00 on hand, but the areas needing repair is significantly larger.

They are looking for possible assistance with their 20% share as well as the ability to work with NCRS to complete a quick repair while the since the Corps of Engineers will not be able to get to the repair immediately.

At Tammy's suggestion I am calling the local NRCS official, Tom Helb, to discuss the matter and ensure we have a proper understanding of the Corps' reaction.

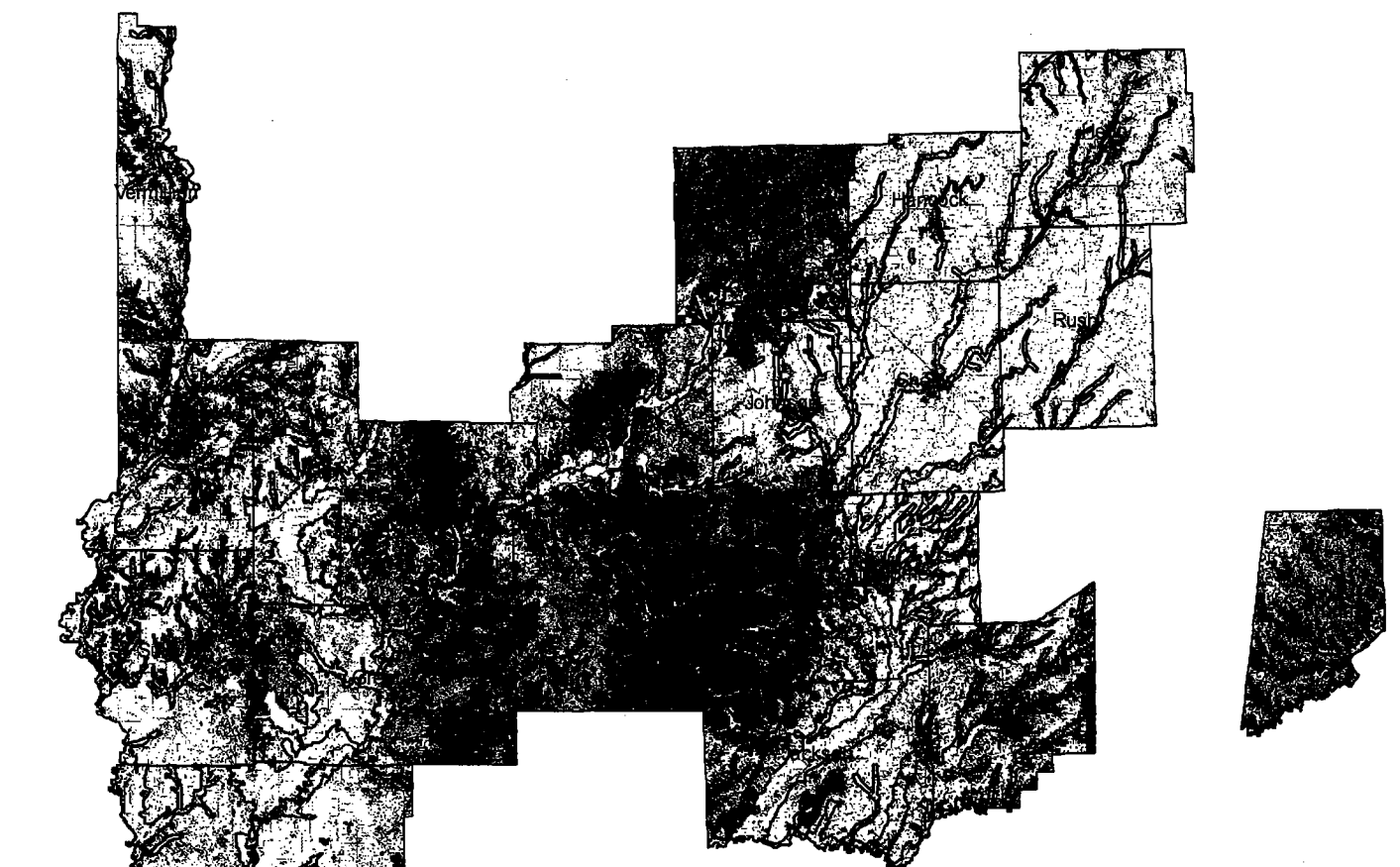
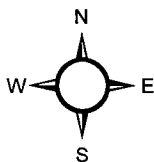
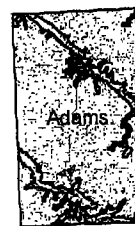
Respectfully,

Paul Wehmeier
Assistant to Director Andy Miller and Deputy Director Ken Klemme
Indiana State Department of Agriculture
Phone (317) 234-5628
pwehmeier@isda.in.gov

6/17/2008

Federal Disaster Counties

Land Cover and Floodplains



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| General Floodplain | Evergreen Forest |
| Open Water | Mixed Forest |
| Low Intensity Residential | Shrub or Scrub |
| Low Intensity Residential | Natural Grasslands |
| High Intensity Residential | Pasture/Hay |
| Commercial/Transportation/Industrial | Row Crops |
| Bare Rock/Sand | Woody Wetlands |
| Deciduous Forest | Emergent Wetlands |

COUNTY	TOTAL ACRES	AG_ACRE S	FLOODPLAIN ACRES	PERCENT_FLOOD PLAIN	FARMS	Estimated Percent Ag land in Floodplain	Acres Eligible for Flood Assistance	Total Funds for Rehabilitation	Federal	State	Private/Individual Landowners
Adams	217,600	228,942	27,244	12.5%	1,296	90%	24,520	\$784,627.20	\$588,470	\$196,157	\$196,157
Brown	202,483	20,346	16,282	9.0%	1,222	70%	9,556	\$53,512.40	\$14,743,944	\$4,914,648	\$4,914,648
									\$43,877	\$14,626	\$14,626
									\$12,022,830	\$4,007,610	\$4,007,610
									\$7,556,085	\$2,518,695	\$2,518,695
Dearborn	196,719	74,462	23,762	12.1%	676	20%	4,756	\$56,036.00	\$57,005	\$19,002	\$19,002
									\$9,144,819	\$3,048,273	\$3,048,273
Hancock	196,232	16,522	20,231	10.3%	616	64%	9,119	\$307,511.20	\$230,633	\$76,878	\$76,878
Henry	232,802	172,963	25,746	10.2%	743	95%	24,453	\$35,139.20	\$293,504	\$97,835	\$97,835
									\$12,363,111	\$4,121,037	\$4,121,037
Jennings	242,031	142,609	59,910	24.8%	669	40%	23,964	\$766,848.00	\$575,136	\$191,712	\$191,712
									\$5,107,182	\$1,702,394	\$1,702,394
									\$28,407,514	\$9,469,171	\$9,469,171
Watson	267,723	13,692	79,690	29.4%	363	10%	7,514	\$121,436.40	\$91,073	\$30,358	\$30,358
									\$667,643	\$222,548	\$222,548
									\$8,577,849	\$2,859,283	\$2,859,283
									\$3,083,488	\$1,027,829	\$1,027,829
Rush	261,503	223,527	26,299	10.1%	606	80%	21,039	\$673,254.40	\$504,941	\$168,314	\$168,314
Shelby	264,323	199,904	42,771	16.2%	651	80%	34,217	\$1,094,937.60	\$821,203	\$273,734	\$273,734
Silvan	250,237	178,617	79,365	28.0%	457	60%	2,119	\$722,504.00	\$542,628	\$180,876	\$180,876
Vermillion	166,276	82,035	34,597	20.8%	306	60%	20,758	\$664,262.40	\$498,197	\$166,066	\$166,066
Vigo	262,575	122,859	74,647	28.4%	476	70%	52,253	\$1,672,092.80	\$1,254,070	\$418,023	\$418,023
								\$142,900,268.40	\$107,175,201	\$35,725,067	\$35,725,067



**Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District
104 County Road 70 E, Suite B
Bloomfield, IN 47424 (812) 384-4781 Ex. 3**

June 16, 2008

State Soil Conservation Board
%Ms. Amy Eizinger, Grants Coordinator
ISDA
101 W. Ohio St., Ste. 1200
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RE: Request consideration to re-direct some of SNRG monies

Dear Members of the State Soil Conservation Board:

We are aware that the SSCB will have a meeting on June 17 at 2 p.m. Due to the fact that Greene County has been declared a disaster area, the Board of Supervisors is requesting consideration of diverting some of the \$10,000 CWI grant monies to those who may need money due to the flooding but who are not eligible for FSA or NRCS assistance.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this request. It may not be necessary but would be good to have to utilize if needed.

Sincerely,

Kerry Graves, Chairman

Tim Egnew, Vice Chairman

Tim York, Secretary

Bennie Helms

Randy Koenig

Cc: file
Jerod Chew

CONSERVATION – DEVELOPMENT – SELF-GOVERNMENT

All Greene County SWCD programs and services are offered on a nondiscrimination basis without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status or handicap



**APPLICATION FOR 2008 CWI GRANT:
SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT REDUCTION GRANT
INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD**

This application MUST be typed and MUST be submitted electronically to Amy Eizinger at: Aeizinger@isda.in.gov

Grantee Name	Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District
Address	104 CR 70 E., Ste. B
City/State/Zip	Bloomfield, IN 47424

Contact Name	Deborah G. Lynn
Title	Office Manager
Address	104 CR 70 E., Ste. B
City/State/Zip	Bloomfield, IN 47424
County	Greene
Telephone	(812) 384-4781 Ext. 3
E-mail	deborah.lynn@in.nacdn.net

Signature Authority (District Chairman)	Kerry Graves
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Project Title	Lime Soil Nutrient Management and Roadway Ditch Buffers
Sediment and/or Nutrient Reduction Practice	Sediment and Nutrient Reduction

Describe your proposed project and how it will address sediment and nutrient management. Be sure to include key steps, benchmarks and desired outcomes. (600 words or less)
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The objective of this Clean Water Indiana Grant application is directly tied to Greene County Soil & Water Conservation District's (GCSWCD) long range business plan to decrease its loss of sediments and nutrients in the following ways: encourage Best Management Practices leading to quality of pastureland through soil testing via lime spreading, fertilizing, reseeding as required via soil testing; focus on pasture improvement through proper grazing management techniques preventing overbalance of soil impaction, erosion, and nutrients; provide listing of soil test labs/information necessary for soil testing performed via GCSWCD/partners' websites/office contact; seek continuing funding sources for these programs; encourage the establishment of roadside buffers on cropland through a cost-share program. The CWI funds will be utilized by GCSWCD to boost/expand our current efforts to assist landowners in focusing on: proper pasture management techniques, the establishment of roadside buffers for landowners who currently farm next to the road ditch. GCSWCD will implement a local cost share program for lime spreading/fertilizing/ reseeding to those landowners who meet eligibility requirements. Those requirements are: the local Coop or NRCS office review the soil testing results/determine need, and landowner has not done this within the past 3 years or had amendments put on their land. This will be a two year project utilizing CWI funding for the first year and other funding the subsequent year. CWI grant monies will also be utilized to increase safety for Greene Co. children and citizens through a vegetative roadside buffer program. This program is designed to increase safety where crops reduce visibility during the growing season. Bus Drivers from Greene County's 5 school districts will partner with GCSWCD in helping to address visibility issues at intersections, 90 degree turns, erosion along roadway ditches. In addition, the Highway Department conservatively estimates the cost of cleaning a ditch at \$350 per hour. This program will result in tax savings to the county. **KEY STEPS:** promote programs to audience via GCSWCD/partners' newsletters/websites, local media. Promote increased safety as well as control erosion, reduce sediment/nutrient loading along roadway ditches. Promote/encourage conservation participation beyond cost. Partner with Highway Dept. to save county tax dollars through establishment of buffers along roadway ditches. **BENCHMARKS:** Establish baseline for utilizing future grants to assist in application of nutrients to the land. Establish baseline for utilizing future grants to assist landowners with increasing visibility along roadway ditches for safety purposes. Establish a baseline for utilizing future grants to assist landowners with decreasing erosion, sediment/nutrient deposition along roadway ditches. Establish baseline for County Tax savings related to decreased cost in cleaning out ditches. **DESIRED OUTCOMES AFTER 1 YEAR OPERATION OF PROJECT:** Landowners will understand the value in applying nutrients based on soil sample results. Improvement in the nutrient levels of Greene County soils. Continued conservation on the land regardless of cost share availability. Improved safety via visibility at intersections, 90 degree turns and erosion/sediment/nutrient deposition along roadway ditches. Tax savings to Greene County.

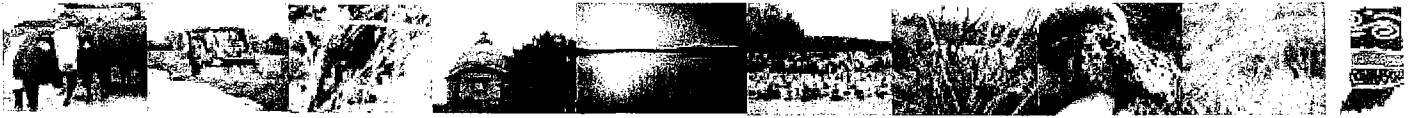
List specific partners who will assist with this project as well as the amount of their contribution			
Partner	Amount	Partner	Amount
Farm Bureau	\$250		
Bloomfield State Bank	\$8,610.00		
White River Coop	\$100.00		
Greene County Bus Drivers	\$2,000.00		
Total			10960

County	Greene
CIF Region	CSW
14-digit HUC Code(s)	05120202040010;05120208110010;05120202040020;05120202040040;05120208110020
Grant Amount Requested	\$10,000.00

Budget		
Expense Item(s)	In-Kind Match	CWI Funds Requested
Personnel	\$7,696.00	
Fringe Benefits		
Travel	\$400.00	
Equipment (Itemize Below)		
Desktop Calculator	\$20.00	
Copier	\$83.00	
Supplies (Itemize Below)		
Copier Ink	\$800.00	
Paper for promotion and application	\$150.00	
File Folders	\$50.00	
Other (Itemize Below)		
Lime spreading/fertilizer/reseeding cost share		\$5,000.00
Roadside Buffer Strip Safety program		\$5,000.00

Total CWI Funds Requested	10000
Total SWCD In-Kind Match	9199
Total Partner Funds Contributed (U-65)	10960
Total Project Cost	30159

Monroe County Soil & Water Conservation District



1931 South Liberty Drive ♦ Bloomington, Indiana 47403 ♦ 812.349.2046 ♦ www.monroe.iaswcd.org

2008 Board of Supervisors

Robert Woodling, II, Chairman; Ben Stidd; Keith McConnell; Larry McConnell and Dallas Condor

June 18, 2008

Indiana Soil Conservation Board

Re: Requesting a redirection of Sediment & Nutrient grant funds

Dear Members of the Indiana SSCB:

The Board of Supervisors for Monroe County Soil & Water Conservation District are asking to expand our current CWI Nutrient & Sediment Grant to include erosion remediation for the purpose of limiting soil and nutrient loading of the local waterways in response to the tremendous amounts of flooding that occurred in our county.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely Monroe County Board of Supervisors,

Robert Woodling, II
Chair

Keith McConnell

Ben Stidd

Larry McConnell

Dallas Conder

Improving Monroe County one conservation practice at a time!

The Monroe County Soil & Water Conservation District is a sub division of state government. Our purpose is to provided the Monroe County residents a link to local, state, and federal conservation programs. The SWCD is part of a partnership which includes: USDA's Natural Resources Conservation District, Purdue Cooperative Extension, USDA's Hoosier Heartland RC&D, Indiana State Department of Agriculture Division of Soil Conservation and Local Government Agencies.